UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Chapter 13

In re Case No. 98-55515-JRG

KERRY URQUHART and DONALD URQUHART,

Debtors.

ORDER ON FEE APPLICATION OF SILICON VALLEY LAW GROUP

I. INTRODUCTION

The Court has before it the Application For Compensation filed by Silicon Valley Law Group on March 25, 2002. The application seeks attorney's fees of \$14,176.50. For the reasons hereafter stated the application will be denied.

II. THE NATURE OF THE CASE

In examining the debtors' Statement of Affairs and Schedules, there is nothing indicating that this is a problem case. The debtors own a 10 acre property in Gilroy, California, on which they operate an equestrian training center. When the petition was filed, they valued the property at \$500,000 and they have mortgages amounting to \$421,000. They live in a mobile home on the property on which they owe \$50,000. They have no priority debts and only four unsecured

creditors.

Mrs. Urquhart works at the Santa Clara County Department of Revenue where she earns \$3,693 per month with net take home pay of \$2,514. Her Schedule I indicates that she also receives \$3,470 a month from the operation of the equestrian center. Mr. Urquhart receives \$2,000 a month from his retirement. Their combined monthly income is \$8,284 and Schedule J indicates their monthly expenses are \$8,029. Based on their income and expenses, the \$250 per month plan payment they proposed seemed feasible.

III. ATTORNEY'S FEES BILLED TO DATE

Upon the confirmation of the debtors' plan, attorneys fees of \$2,900 were allowed. This award was pursuant to the fee guidelines maintained by the Court.¹ Pursuant to the guidelines, the \$2,900 was composed of:

\$1,200 for the basic case; and an additional

\$ 500 if the case involves real property claims;

\$ 200 of the case involves vehicle loans or leases; and

\$1,000 if the case involves an operating business.

In filing the current application, Applicant used the Court's form fee application which has been provided to the bar pursuant to Bankruptcy Local Rule 9029-1. Paragraph 4 of the application seeks information about prior fee applications filed. Applicant indicated there were none. However, the file reveals two prior fee applications

The Chapter 13 fee guidelines are the Court's attempt to predict what the typical

case should cost a debtor when the specified aspects are present. It is the court's intent

to accurately predict the legal fees in a case in an attempt to avoid the additional cost and delay of fee applications. As a general rule the fee guidelines accurately represent

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the legal fees in the great majority of cases.

For The Northern District Of California

were allowed.² Counsel was allowed attorney's fees of \$9,279.50 on June 25, 1999, and an additional \$2,202 on January 4, 2000. Thus, the attorney's fees billed prior to the current application amount to \$14,381.50.

The current application seeks further attorney's fees of \$14,176.50. This would bring the billed attorney's fees to date to \$28,558.

IV. DISCUSSION

Absent extraordinary problems, the cost of this case should have approximated \$2,900. The problems faced by Applicant in this case seem no more difficult than those faced by Chapter 13 practitioners on a regular basis. Yet the requested fees have risen to \$28,558. Nothing in the Court's file suggests this is a case of that magnitude. As such, to evaluate the current request, the Court must review again all of the work in the case from its inception. This is not inappropriate since all interim allowances of attorney's fees are tentative in nature. In re Taxman Clothing Co., 49 F.3d 310 (7th Cir. 1995).

The Urquhart petition was filed on July 10, 1998. The plan was not confirmed until March 15, 1999, seven months later. By this time \$12,179.50 in attorneys fees had been billed (\$2,900 allowed at confirmation plus the first application for \$9,279.50). The time records indicate the bulk of this time was spent in dealing with two objections to confirmation.

The first objection was filed by Advanta Mortgage Corporation.

 $^{^2}$ Kathryn Barrett has represented the debtors throughout this case. The negative indication regarding prior fee applications could have resulted from the fact that Ms. Barrett changed law firms during the course of the case.

It held the first mortgage on the debtors' Gilroy property. The objection was filed because the debtors' plan failed to provide for the \$5,932.62 in prepetition mortgage arrearages owed to Advanta. While such omission can happen when the client does not give the attorney the correct information, it is easily corrected. When the plan was amended to provide for the arrearages, Advanta withdrew its objection. While the time records are not very precise, it appears that over \$1,000 was billed for this objection. Such billings are excessive.

The second objection was filed by Joseph Herr. He held the second mortgage on the Gilroy property. The debtors' original plan acknowledged \$25,788.30 in arrearages on Herr's mortgage, but provided only a \$40 per month payment to cure the default. As Herr pointed out in his objection, interest on the arrearages accrued at \$430 per month and, over the term of the plan, the arrearages would increase over \$23,000. Clearly this was a plan that could not have been confirmed.

It took five months for the debtors to file their Second Amended Plan, which now acknowledged arrearages of \$35,000. The plan also set forth specific provisions for the manner in which Herr would be paid together with deadlines for such payments. The objection was resolved.

During this process, Applicant attended three confirmation hearings at a cost of well over \$1,000. It appears that the handling of these two objections resulted in billings of more than \$7,000.

By way of example, Applicant billed to review the objections to the initial plan. "Receive and review objection to plan by Herr (.5)." The objection is three pages. "Receive and review objection to plan by Advanta (.5)." This objection is also three pages. The Court reviewed these objections in about five minutes.

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The Court does not believe that compensation should be approved for correcting plans that are clearly defective. Such plans only serve to prolong the litigation and increase the cost to the parties.

The next pleadings in the Court's file is counsel's Second Interim Application For Compensation which sought additional fees of \$2,202.00. Of this request, \$939.50 was billed in connection with the preparation of fee applications. While compensation can be allowed for preparing fee applications, the amount billed is excessive. Both requests used the Court's form application. Most of the entries on the form are clerical in nature. The principal legal work is the lawyer's description of the work performed. In the first application, \$12,179.50, the description is a little over two pages. The explanation in the second application is six lines. The billings are excessive for the amount of work involved.

The current application attributes the fees, \$14,176.50, to motions for relief from stay brought by GMAC and Advanta's successor, Chase Manhattan, together with a motion to refinance the debtors' residence. The Court would normally expect the cost of this work to range form \$1,500 to \$3,000. With respect to relief from stay motions, many attorneys representing secured creditors are paid a flat fee of \$500-\$700 for handling the motion. Applicant's explanation is that there were "inaccurate accountings." When debtors make sporadic and partial payments on their mortgages, there are frequently accounting questions. The resolution only requires the clients to compare their records.

There is no indication of how the accounting problem could have driven the cost of the motions up by thousands of dollars. Similarly, there is no discussion of unusual problems with the motion to

refinance the residence. The billings again appear excessive.

Applicant billed at an hourly rate of \$240-\$275. Those rates are at the high end of rates of attorneys in this community providing services to consumers.⁴ Such rates presume competency and efficiency.

CONCLUSION

The Court has a duty to examine fee application notwithstanding the absence of objections. <u>In re Auto Parts Club, Inc.</u>, 211 B.R. 29 (9th Cir. BAP 1997). The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate the reasonableness of the fees requested. <u>In re Xebec</u>, 147 B.R. 518 (9th Cir. BAP 1992). This burden has not been met and the requested fees must therefore be denied.

DATED:		

JAMES R. GRUBE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

²⁸ The Court maintains an hourly rate survey which is updated periodically.

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1	Case No. 98-55515-JRG			
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5	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT			
6	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
7	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE			
8	I, the undersigned, a regularly appointed and qualified Judicia Assistant in the office of the Bankruptcy Judges of the United State Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, San Jose California hereby certify:			
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10				
11	That I, in the performance of my duties as such Judicia Assistant, served a copy of the Court's: ORDER ON FEE APPLICATION OSILICON VALLEY LAW GROUP by placing it in the United States Mail First Class, postage prepaid, at San Jose, California on the dat shown below, in a sealed envelope addressed as listed below.			
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13				
14	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United			
15	States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.			
16	Executed on at San Jose, California.			
17				
18	LISA OLSEN			
19				
20	Devin Derham-Burk Kathryn E. Barrett, Esq.			
21	Chapter 13 Trustee SILICON VALLEY LAW GROUP P.O. Box 50013 152 North Third St., Suite 900			
22	San Jose, CA 95150-0013 San Jose, CA 95112			
23	Office of the U.S. Trustee 280 So. First St., Rm. 268			
24	San Jose, CA 95113			
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